The Lancaster Intelligencer.

VOLUME XXII—NO. 190—SIX PAGES. LANCASTER, PA., SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1886. SIX PAGES—PRICE TWO CENTS.

ADMITTED TO THE BAR IN 1855.

THE CAREER OF A BRILLIANT ORATOR AND SUCCESSFUL LAWYER.

One of Lancaster's Foremost Citizens Who Came Here a Stranger—Fame and Fortune the Rewards of Thirty Years at the Bar—In Many Important Cases.

"Has it ever occurred to you," said an old member of the bar, as the INTELLIGENCER artist was lazily strolling up Barbary Coast the other day, on the lookout for a fit subject to hang in this week's portrait gallery, "how many men have risen to eminence and influence in this community not native to it? I doubt if it is any disadvantage to have been born elsewhere than in the field one occupies for his life work. There were Stevens and Buchanan who came here from distant points, without any local advantages, and went away up. Of later members of the bar who have attained the highest distinction and largest practice Dickey, North and Reynolds all came to this town from distant parts of the state, strangers to it and its people. J. Hay Brown and Steinmetz seem to be just as busy as any of the young men, and yet they came from other counties. I tell you there is nothing in the carpet bag argument. A man of brains and energy, or one with capital, who comes into a new community, confers a favor upon it and ought to have cordial welcome when he deserves it; and if he does not find a way he will make it against every sort of Know-Nothing opposition. I have in mind a couple of business firms down street yonder who came to stay, and waked up the competitors whom they found here."

A POLITICAL MEETING 30 YEARS AGO.

And the old gentleman went on: "I remember the first political meeting I ever heard Samuel H. Reynolds address. I think it was in the fall of 1855. We were standing in front of Michael's hotel, where Reynolds boarded when he first came here and for several years before he married. Frank Gowen and Heiner and Al. Nell were in the group. The Whigs had a meeting up in the square and Dickey's shrill voice rang out on the air. Over in the market house the Democrats were trying to carry on a meeting. We walked up to it and some of the young fellows put up a job to call out Reynolds. The late Thomas Wiley was presiding, and when we got there Gen. George M. Steinman was making a speech, and a very good speech he could make. The stump was a greasy butcher block, on which a speaker could hardly stand without slipping. When the fellows began to hallo for Reynolds the general stepped and said if this Mr. Reynolds was about he should step forward. He came to the front and recalled to the memory of the chairman that he had met him once at Danville when he was doing some work up there. But the chairman failed to catch the name and introduced the young and blushing orator as 'The Mountain Sprout'—a name that clung to him for some time. He very soon commanded not only the attention of his market house audience, but as his new and strange voice was heard over in the square, the crowd there was attracted and the Whig meeting broke up. The fierce and fearless denunciation of the Know-Nothings, in which the stranger indulged, made his speech notable, and the ability he displayed was town talk next morning."

BELLEFONTE IN 1845.

Samuel H. Reynolds, esq., who almost ever since the event related above, has enjoyed a very large practice at the Lancaster bar, who has probably tried more cases and earned greater fees in thirty years than any other man at the bar, is a native of Columbia county, Pa., having been born there, at Brier Creek, Nov. 20, 1831; son of Thomas Reynolds, who quit his farm there the next spring and moved to Danville to engage in merchandise. Subsequently his son, William F., went to Centre county to engage in iron-making and the associate mercantile pursuits, for the ironmakers were also the merchants of that day. Centre county is most highly favored for iron making; there lay the iron ore, coal and limestone; and it was from the earliest times a centre of charcoal iron-making and of prosperous industries, and its county seat the home of wealth and refinement. It has remained the centre of more solid fortunes perhaps than any town of its size in the country; the estates of the Valentines, Hales, Bonners, Reynoldses, Brockerhoffs and others are still there. Upon an old tree at Rock Forge, a property owned by the Reynolds family, may yet be seen the marks of the iron bent around its trunk to fit the backs of the mules upon which it was laid for transportation over the mountains.

Nor was the bar of that day lacking weight and wisdom. When Mr. Reynolds was admitted, Hon. James T. Hale was his preceptor; Judge Jordan was on the bench for that district; Hugh McCallister, uncle of H. M. North had reaped fame and fortune; Samuel Linn, of Linn's Analytical Index, was of the Centre county bar; Judges Burnside and Houston, both of the supreme bench of the state, lived there, the latter father-in-law of Judge Hale; and William Potter had died with a letter in his hand from the governor appointing him to the supreme bench; singular to relate Houston, Burnside and Potter had married sisters, daughter of an old landlord on their circuit. Curtin & Blanchard were a leading law firm, of whom the former has since reached high distinction.

CHOICE OF A COLLEGE.

Young Reynolds had some education in the Danville academy, and later at Armstrong's Presbyterian school in Bellefonte. He was equipped early for college and had his mind turned to Dickinson by Prof. Wm. H. Allen—afterwards president of Girard college—who had married a sister of Gov. Curtin, Mr. Reynolds' brother marrying another sister of the same family. Upon the invitation of Prof. Allen to the young man to become a member of his household at Carlisle while at college, his choice was fixed. He was warmly seconded in his purpose to secure a liberal education by his brother and patron Mr. Wm. F. Reynolds. Upon his request he had gone to Bellefonte to assist him in his banking and commercial enterprises and for companion to his bachelor life; but his college education turned him toward professional pursuits. At college among his classmates was the famous Methodist divine Rev. Dr. C. H. Tiffany; and among his contemporaries were Moncure D. Conway, the late Henry G. Smith, formerly of the INTELLIGENCER and Geo. De. B. Keim, late president of the Reading railroad. Mr. Reynolds was graduated with honor at the age of 18 in 1850. He spent several succeeding months in Philadelphia, taking a literary course with Prof. Allen then at Girard college and studying law in the office of Peter McCall. Returning to Bellefonte he continued his professional studies under Hon. James T. Hale, and was admitted in 1855.

Upon the advice of a Mr. Thomas of Wilmington and with a letter from him to his brother-in-law, Judge Hampton, of St. Louis, Mr. R. went thither to prospect. He spent some time in the office of the late Senator Polk, general in the C. S. A. army subsequently, and having stood and passed an examination in open court for admission there he was enrolled among the counsellors in Missouri. But the prevalence of epidemic disease in St. Louis, homesickness and the urgent requests of his father recalled him to Bellefonte. Moreover, his companion who had gone with him to the West had died.

DRIVES STAKES IN LANCASTER.

When he came to Lancaster he was an utter stranger to the city and its people. His single acquaintance here was a social one, made incidentally when at college. He spent some time in looking about the town and was pleased with it. One of the men he interviewed was the late W. W. Brown, esq., who assured him that it was "a grand place" for a young lawyer to settle. Thus confirmed in his impressions he concluded to come here and brought with him letters of introduction to Thaddeus Stevens, Reah Frazer, Thos. E. Franklin and Rev. Dr. Samuel Bowman. He opened an office down in Mathiot's building where Dr. Bolenius now has his office; and there Stevens came one day to give him encouragement and to assure him that if he found no other means of introduction to the public at the next term of court, he would take him into the trial of a nice case. When the time came and the offer was renewed, the young barrister had a case of his own. His first appearance in the courts was the defense of a negro named Johnson for arson; his client was duly convicted; Judge Patterson was then district attorney. Col. Frazer at the bar and in social life showed the young stranger great attention and consideration and they became close friends. Upon Col. Frazer's motion he was admitted to the Lancaster bar. The old "War Horse" gladly welcomed an acquisition to the ranks of the local Democracy and the market house speech was the prelude to a popular career which won for him the *sobriquet* of the "Young War Horse" of the Democracy.

AN INDEFATIGABLE CAMPAIGNER.

At that time the old feuds and factions of the Frazer-Buchanan contest were submerged by local enthusiasm for the candidacy for "the sage of Wheatland" for president. In the great campaign of 1856 Lancaster county was canvassed as never before nor since by the Democracy. Mr. Reynolds led the fight on the stump. He made fifty-seven speeches in this county alone and eleven in other parts of the state before the October election, on which then turned the political destinies of the country. The result was most gratifying; Republican Lancaster county gave the Fusion only 1,462 plurality over its "favorite son" and while Fremont had 9,608 votes and Fillmore 3,615, Buchanan received 8,731.

Not only in political canvasses, but by ready acceptance of lyceum engagements and numerous literary appointments, Mr. Reynolds became very popular and gained large and ever increasing clientage. From 1857 for several years he held the office of city solicitor. He was appointed notary public by Gov. Packer, without any petitions or recommendations, at a time when there were only three notaries in town. The $3,000 which he made from this office in three years he set apart as a separate investment and all its accumulations. It has trebled. In 1860 he ran against Stevens as the nominee of his party for Congress; and in 1872, after a memorable contest with H. G. Smith, he was nominated and elected a delegate at large on the Democratic ticket to the constitutional convention of 1873. In that body he served for a period, but as its sessions promised to be so protracted as to seriously interfere with his professional work, he resigned and ex-Gov. Wm. Bigler was elected to the vacancy. He served nine years as a school director; the use of his name has been solicited by his party in different judicial districts of the state for the bench, and he has been favorably mentioned in many quarters for governor. But his ambition and aspirations have been concentrated upon his profession, and neither political preferment nor speculative enterprise have tempted him to swerve from the straight path of the law.

After Mr. Buchanan's election to the presidency he asked Mr. Reynolds to take the place of private secretary to him—then worth $1,500. He insisted upon him taking a week or ten days to consider it, and when he declined it Buchanan warmly approved his resolution to adhere to his profession, much as he said he would like to have had his services and an opportunity to show his personal appreciation of Mr. Reynolds' efficient and able services in the campaign.

AT THE BAR.

Since 1860 his place at the bar has been unchallenged. He has been conspicuously engaged in a large proportion of the most important cases tried in these courts; especially in that varied range, embracing every branch of the profession, in which his peculiar powers with a jury are effective. Possessed of most admirable address, an easy and graceful fluency of speech, a beautiful, resonant and well modulated voice, ready of resource, quick to catch and tenacious to hold the strong points of a case, his success has been commensurate with his numerous engagements. In the first year of his practice his fees footed up exactly $52. He took Buchanan's advice: "Stick to your legitimate practice. Invest your surplus, and reinvest the interest. Don't be in too much hurry to get rich." He has never indulged in speculation, but has reaped the results of signal business capacity and thrift. His rule has been to do the best under every circumstance, and many a time he applied his best powers to what seemed to be trifling cases, but not without judicious calculation that no effort was wasted. Besides engagement in many notable criminal cases of the highest degree, he was one of the attorneys in the famous case of Hough & Hersh vs. the Northern Central Railway company, and in the pending suit of B. J. McGrann vs. the Pittsburg & Lake Erie R. R.—two of the most important cases, in the amount of money involved, ever brought before legal tribunals in this state. In his memorable address on Judge Sharswood before the Law association of Philadelphia, Mr. George W. Biddle mentioned two notable cases from this county decided by Judge Sharswood to illustrate that great jurist's character. Those were the Steinman and Hensel disbarment, and the Lant-Mullen will case; Mr. Reynolds was concerned in both of these proceedings. But he probably never attained greater reputation than in his defense of H. E. Minnich, of Landisville, for violation of the postal laws. His speech upon that occasion, in the United States district court of Philadelphia, was by the testimony of the lawyers of that city who heard it one of the most memorable appeals to a jury ever delivered there.

He was appointed by Attorney General Brewster to assist in the prosecution of the Star Route cases. He was engaged in the trial for some weeks when the cases came to a sudden close, Senator Kellogg pleading the statute of limitation, which, the court held, barred the action.

IN PRIVATE LIFE.

Mr. Reynolds resides in the elegant marble-front residence, built by Benjamin C. Bachman, at No. 125 North Duke street. He was married in 1858 to a daughter of Col. Wm. B. Fordney, of this city, and of his two sons and three daughters, the eldest, W. Fred., is engaged with his uncle in the extensive banking business in Bellefonte. Mr. R. is a member of and has long been a vestryman in the St. James P. E. church of this city, and has frequently been a delegate to the church councils.

Of those who were admitted to the Lancaster bar in the same year with him not one remains; and of all the gentlemen who were enrolled in the list of attorneys from 1850 to 1860 the only names that are now found in the roll are those of Col. Emlen Franklin (1856), Simon P. Eby, R. H. Long, W. A. Atlee (1854), Edw. McGovern, Alex. Harris (1856), and A. J. Steinman; and of these several are not in active practice *Tempus fugit.*

Killed a Monster Blacksnake.

John Rife, of Carnarvon, the other day, found a blacksnake nearly six feet long in a turkey nest near his barn. He succeeded in killing it.

For a Charitable Purpose.

One dollar has been received at this office from C. J. Hoiworthy for Mrs. Sanders, at 670 North Prince street, whose destitution was reported in Friday's INTELLIGENCER.

THE IRISH LAND BILL.

GLADSTONE PROPOUNDS HIS GREAT SCHEME TO PARLIAMENT.

Features of the Measure Designed to Go Into Effect Simultaneously With the Home Rule Act—Chamberlain Makes a Speech in Opposition to the Scheme.

Mr. Gladstone propounded his Irish land bill to the House of Commons Friday evening. There was hardly any excitement attending the event compared with the unprecedented enthusiasm which attended the memorable proceedings when the home rule measure was proposed. At 4 o'clock the House was crowded to its utmost capacity.

Mr. Gladstone rose in his place at 5:25 o'clock and was greeted with cheers. He said the aim of the present endeavors of the government was directed toward securing contentment among the people of Ireland and the permanent restoration of social order. The speaker's proposals would greatly benefit the tenants of Ireland, but the landlords were the principal object of the measure, although he thought that many of these landlords were most hostile to the government's policy. At the outset he wished to make the most emphatic denial that it was his intention to ask the Scotch and English to run any pecuniary risk on account of the landlords of Ireland. The history of Ireland was one long indictment against its land owners. Agrarian crime had originated and increased under the absenteeism of landlords and raising of rents as their expenses while away from Ireland increased. Oppression married to misery had a hideous progeny. Crime had been endowed with vitality to perpetuate itself and hand down its miserable inheritance from generation to generation. England was not clear of responsibility, for the deeds of the Irish landlords were English deeds. "With the power in our hands," said Mr. Gladstone, "we have looked on and done nothing." After the Union absenteeism became general, national sentiment ceased to have beneficial influence on the relations between landlord and tenant. The union itself was obtained against the sense and wish of every class by wholesale bribery and unblushing intimidation."

The land act was intended to go into effect on the same day on which the home rule bill would become operative. It could not go on without the operation of the other, which would provide a legislature in Ireland to appoint statutory authority to deal with the landed estates and act between vender and purchaser. The purchases would be made through the issue of £150,000,000 of 3 per cent. stock issued at par. These new Irish consols might, with the consent of the treasury, be commuted for stock of a lower denomination. If the stock could not be issued forthwith, scrip of equal value would be issued for the same purpose. The act was to give the landlords the option to sell out under its terms. Its enactments were confined to agricultural holdings, and did not include mansions having demesnes and woods. The state authorities, acting between the peasant and land owner, would purchase the land from the latter and put the peasant in possession as absolute proprietor, subject to annual rent charge until the total payments equaled the purchase money. The state would not force the small occupiers to become proprietors. In districts where the population was congested the state would have the power to decide whether expropriation of the too crowded land should be compulsory. Nobody except the immediate landlords would have the option to sell to the incumbrancer, and then he must sell by foreclosure and not at an option for himself. Applications to sell would have to be made by all the tenants on an estate, and all these applications and sales would be registered. Applicants would be required to give security for costs in certain cases. The land commission would be empowered to refuse applications. The basis of prices would depend upon the rental for a fixed period. The judicial rental of 1845 would be the standard in all cases wherein the rent of the land to be sold was then fixed; in all other cases the land commission would have the power to arrive at the price by comparing the other judicial rentals with Griffith's valuation. The land commission would also be allowed to examine the state of the books concerning estates for ten years back. Twenty years rental would be a normal purchase; in exceptional cases twenty-two years rental would make a purchase. Applications for sale would not be received after March 31, 1890. Ten millions of pounds of the stock would be issued during 1887, £20,000,000 in 1888, £20,000,000 in 1889, and £20,000,000 in each of the two succeeding years.

When the proposals were first placed before the speaker's colleagues, he proposed to raise £150,000,000 immediately. Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Trevelyan both objected to this as a wholesale issue which would depreciate values. The speaker therefore thanked both gentlemen for having given him occasion to reconsider that original proposition. He now thought it was an error to ask forthwith for anything like the outside estimate, and believed that by appointing a receiver for the general rents armed with sufficient authority to collect them, but without coming into contact with the new proprietary, the repayment of the purchase money would be amply secured. The charge upon the Irish exchequer would be £2,000,000 per annum, to meet which it would be able to levy for rents amounting to £2,500,000 per annum, and this sum would be the first charge on the rents and taxes raised by the Irish government. Adding to this the imperial contribution, the sum paid to England by Ireland would be £6,242,000 per annum, secured on a revenue amounting to £10,500,000, no portion of which would be applied to any purpose until £6,000,000 was paid into the English exchequer.

The present contribution of the Irish taxpayers to England was £6,980,000, of which England paid back in the Irish civil service and in the service of collection £1,840,000. The residue, which seemed to represent an imperial contribution for army, navy, national debt and imperial civil charges, was £2,085,000. What did England do with it? As an instance, she sent an army of 26,000 men to Ireland, and kept them there at an annual cost of £3,000,000, £915,000 more than the balance mentioned. That was a specimen of the economy of the system the speaker wanted to root up.

Mr. Gladstone commended the scheme to the strict, jealous, careful, unbiased examination of Englishmen. He was convinced it would be recognized as a fitting part of the great auspicious effort to sustain the plans of the British legislature for the welfare of what had long been, and the speaker hoped would ever be under circumstances far happier than heretofore, an integral part of her majesty's dominion.

Mr. Gladstone spoke for one hour and thirty-five minutes, and sat down amid great applause.

Mr. Chamberlain made a speech in which he said he was not an irreconcilable opponent of Mr. Gladstone's policy. If the land proposals should be sufficiently modified he would be happy to be relieved of the duty of continuing his present attitude of opposition.

The vagueness of Mr. Gladstone's language on the proposed issue of 3 per cents caused a period of suspense and confusion as to what amount should be loaned to the Irish exchequer. In explaining this section of the bill he said:

Purchases under the act are to be made in a 3 per cent. stock issued on the application probably of the land commission of the treasury, under regulations made by the treasury. This 3 per cent. stock will, in all likelihood, be what is termed the new 3 per cents. The amount of the new 3 per cent is £180,000,000, quite sufficient to insure extensive dealings. It so happens that the mass of the Irish dealings in stocks is about £6,000,000 in consols, against £27,000,000 in the new 3 per cents. It is therefore probable that stock will be most convenient for Irish holders.

The House interpreted the language to mean that in addition to the £180,000,000 new three per cents, already in existence will be added a fresh issue of £50,000,000 on account of the Irish exchequer.

Mr. Chamberlain's speech made a great impression. The Scotch Liberals held an informal conference and decided to support Mr. Chamberlain unless the loan was reduced to a sum sufficient to assist in the purchase of only the smaller holdings.

Speech by Mr. Parnell.

Mr. Parnell said, that not having had Mr. Chamberlain's advantage of a seat in the cabinet, he was not prepared to express a too-confident opinion upon the merits and demerits of the scheme until he had seen the provisions of the bill.

Mr. Chamberlain had spoken in deserved ly complimentary terms of Mr. Davitt, and had expressed a desire to know the latter's opinion of the land purchase bill. Mr. Parnell assured Mr. Chamberlain that Mr. Davitt would not act from motives of personal spite or jealousy [Parnellite cheers], but solely out of regard for Ireland. To the speaker it appeared that the appointment of a receiver general was unnecessary and absurd, because, according to the premier's statement, the receipts from the customs and excise duties in Ireland will amount to within £20,000 of the total amount payable by Ireland to the imperial exchequer. Would it not be sufficient security if England took a lien upon the revenue collected by Irish authority, in the event of the customs failing to yield a sum sufficient to meet the imperial charges. The appointment of a receiver general would be most offensive to Ireland, because it would show a reluctance to trust Irishmen even for the small sum of £20,000. The object of the Irish members was not to make the measure a party question, but, by yielding as much as possible, to settle once for all this troublesome, difficult and dangerous matter. If the Irish landlords threw out the measure, he hoped the offer to assist them with English credit would not be resumed, but that the bill for the government of Ireland would be pressed forward by itself. [Hear, hear.]

Mr. Morley announced that the bill would be in the members' hands on Monday. Permission was given to introduce the bill, and the second reading was fixed for May 13.

FIRST BRIDGE ON THE RIVER.

The Manner of Building the Structure Connect-York and Lancaster Counties.

From the Wrightsville Star.

About the year 1812 or 1813 the citizens of the lower ends of York and Lancaster counties, undertook the matter of erecting a bridge across the Susquehanna, a short distance above McCall's Ferry, at what is called the Neck, or perhaps one of the narrowest points on the river. This bridge consisted of one pier and only two spans, the pier resting on a reef of rocks in the middle, the water being very deep on either side. The man who undertook the building of this bridge was named Burr, the inventor of the Burr bridge, and said to be a relative of the celebrated Aaron Burr. We heard, when a small boy, men of that generation speak of the way in which they raised the wood work of it. It was raised upon the ice, as at that day they knew nothing about the use of cables, and the water was too deep to use trestles. The first thing then raised were the arches, and the braces put in after, which is the opposite of the mode of building at the present day. At the time of the raising, Mr. Burr sent out a proclamation to the citizens of both York and Lancaster counties, to come and help raise it, promising to board them, but no other payment. The people being so anxious to have the bridge almost universally responded to his call, working for several days, fearing lest the winter might break up, and the whole affair be carried off by the ice. It is said to have been the first bridge that was erected over the Susquehanna, and the old bridge at Harrisburg was the second, built by the same man, a part of which is still standing. The former was taken by the ice in the winter of 1816, and never rebuilt. Part of the old abutments are still standing as relics of the days of yore.

In Base Ball Circles.

The Philadelphia and Athletic clubs closed their season yesterday and the former was defeated by 4 to 3. Seven hits were made off "Buck" Weaver but Daily kept the Athetics down to three. The games between these clubs have been the closest and best ever seen in this city.

Games yesterday—At Washington: Washington 6, Jersey City 1; at Baltimore: Baltimore 9, Detroit 2; at Savannah, Ga.: Savannah 4; Chattanooga 3; at Augusta, Ga.: Augusta 8, Nashville 6; at Charleston, S. C.: Atlanta 5, Charleston 2; at Macon, Ga.: Macon 6, Memphis 2; at Norfolk, Va.: Boston 9, Rochester 1.

On the polo grounds New York, yesterday, the league team defeated the Newark club by the score of 5 to 3. The Newarks led to the sixth inning when the leaguers began hitting. Pyle pitched for the Jersey team and eleven hits were made, the same number that Phenomenal Smith allowed the New Yorks on Wednesday. Coogan, Casey and Burns each had two hits off Keefe, which were all the Newarks got. The Brooklyn club defeated the Alaska by 15 to 2 yesterday.

The American Association championship season opens to-day. The Athletics play the Mets in Philadelphia; Brooklyns go to Baltimore and Pittsburg to St. Louis. Louisville and Cincinnati open to-morrow.

Denny Mack umpires the Athletic-Metropolitan game in Philadelphia to-day.

DEATH OF PETER HUBER.

Was His Demise Due to Something That He Had Eaten?

Peter Huber died at 5 p.m., Friday afternoon at his residence, No. 137 North Water street. On Tuesday, April 6, he ate some pudding and ham along with the other members of the family, and all became sick the following day. The balance of the family recovered, but Mr. Huber, whose advanced age was against him, steadily sank until death ended his sufferings. His physician, Dr. M. L. Davis, gives it as his opinion that what was eaten had nothing to do with the illness, but that it was caused by the peculiar disease variously ascribed to bad air, bad water, etc.

Mr. Huber was born in Lancaster and at the time of his death was in his 77th year. He was a tailor by trade and worked for different firms in this city for many years. He was employed by Myers & Rathfon up to shortly before he was taken sick. Besides a wife he leaves a family of three sons, John, Ehrman and Emanuel, who keep fruit stands in different parts of the city, and two daughters, Miss Clementine, who lives at home, and Mrs. Emma McDowell, of Plymouth, Pa. The funeral takes place on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock and the interment will be made in Lancaster cemetery.

Dr. Fonner to be Released and Rearrested.

From the Pittsburg Leader.

Dr. Fonner is liable to get out of his abortion suit in Wheeling quite easily only to get into another that is awaiting, as the following telegram will show:

WHEELING, April 15.—Devener & Elson, counsel for Dr. Fonner, recently entered a demurrer before Judge Boyd. It is probable that the latter's decision will be favorable and the indictment set aside. If this is done the prisoner will likely be rearrested and brought before the grand jury. There is thought to be little in the indictment, as the woman in the case was at the time living with her husband, by whom the affidavit was made that caused the doctor's arrest.

Martin Irons and Others to Be Arrested.

In St. Louis, Friday afternoon, bench warrants were issued by the criminal court for the arrest of Martin Irons, chairman of the executive committee of District Assembly 101; A. Coughlan, chairman of the executive committee District Assembly 93; George M. Jackson, formerly a prominent Greenback politician, and S. M. Nichols, telegraph operator, on the charge of felony, for interfering with telegraph wires in connection with wire tapping, alleged to have been done two weeks ago, for the purpose of intercepting dispatches between Jay Gould and Vice President Hoxie.

Pictures on Eggs.

Abe Miller, of South Queen street, the well known artist on Easter eggs, is at work. To-day we were shown some eggs scratched by him which bears fine pictures of Grant, Garfield, Hancock and Cleveland. Another, which he made for a Baltimore gentleman, has an excellent picture of Buchanan's tomb in Woodward Hill upon one side and a correct likeness of the ex-president on the other.

Good For Blaine!

Mr. Blaine has sent a check for $100 to Mr. Patrick Ford for the fund for the relief of the famine-stricken people on the coast of Ireland.

OPINION DAY.

THE COURT'S RULING IN CASES ARGUED AT THE MARCH TERM.

Tampering With a Ballot Box—Something for the Henderson Creditors—The City Band's Dispute—A Forger's Sentence Reduced From Twenty-seven to Six Months.

Court met at 10 o'clock this morning for the delivery of opinions in cases argued at the March term of court and for the transaction of current business.

Judge Livingston delivered opinions in the following cases:

The commonwealth of Pennsylvania *ex relatione* C. C. Donnelly et. al., vs. George A. Martin et. al., rule to show cause why a writ of *quo warranto* should not issue. This case came into court on account of a dispute as to whether the parties who now are holding office in the City cornet band are the legally elected officers. The court discharged the rule and dismissed the writ.

John D. Skiles, administrator of A. S. Henderson, deceased, vs. Sarah Reed, administratrix c. t. a., of John K. Reed, deceased, exceptions to master's report. The court overruled the exceptions to the report and made a decree that Mrs. Reed pay to the administrator of Amos Henderson the sum of $20,420, that being the amount due, at the death of Mr. Reed over and above the value of the real estate transferred to Mr. Henderson by Mrs. Reed, in addition to the money paid by her. By this decision Mrs. Reed's property on East King street will have to be sold and the proceeds will be added to the assets of the Henderson estate.

In the suit of Levi Sensenig against H. B. Parry, et al., in which the verdict of the jury was in favor of the defendant, the court refused a new trial.

In the estate of Sarah Findlay, deceased, the exceptions to the auditor's report were dismissed and the report was confirmed.

In the estate of Bernard Short, deceased, the exceptions were dismissed and the report of the auditor was confirmed.

Commonwealth vs. Jacob Hildebrand, justice of the peace of Strasburg borough, indicted for violation of election laws and motion to quash indictment. The reasons filed for the motion to quash were all technical. The indictment charged that Hildebrand unlawfully opened a ballotbox and destroyed the papers. The court discharged the motion to quash.

Judge Patterson delivered opinions in the following cases.

E. A. Hansing vs. Kinzer Bender, jr., and George D. Bender, rule for new trial. Rule for new trial discharged if $41.25 of verdict for defendant is remitted, otherwise rule made absolute.

Commonwealth vs. D. K. Burkholder, assault and battery, ignored and prosecutor, D. S. Stauffer, for costs. In this case the grand jury ignored the bill without examining all the witnesses on the bill of the indictment. The omission was not brought to the attention of the court during the week the grand jury was in session, and if it had the bill would have been recommitted. The rule was discharged and the late underkeeper, D. S. Stauffer, will have to pay the bill of costs.

Commonwealth vs. Peter Blumensheid, rule to show cause why order of court should not be revoked and child be remanded to the custody of its father. Order made that the child be given to the father, as the moth er is an inmate of the almshouse and the father is able to provide well for the child.

First National bank of Lancaster vs. George H. Hartman, rule for new trial. This case was tried several times, was at the supreme court twice, and the last trial resulted in a verdict in in favor of Mr. Hartman. The writ granted a new trial on the gound that the verdict was against the law and the evidence.

Current Business.

A petition, numerously signed, for the opening of Franklin street, from East King street to the New Holland turnpike, was presented to the court. They took the papers in the case for examination.

An issue was granted to determine the ownership of certain property levied upon by the sheriff, as the property of Miller & Brake, late of the Grape hotel. Mary Bell Miller was made the plaintiff in the issue, and Mohler and Heckelroth the defendants.

Miles Fite, 9th ward, city, was granted a renewal of his soldier's license to hawk and peddle goods in the county of Lancaster.

His Sentence Reduced.

At the last term of the court Samuel Spickler was sentenced to undergo an imprisonment of two years and three month for presenting a forged check at the Lancaster County National bank. Since then affidavits were presented which moved the court to revoke the sentence then imposed. That was done this morning and the prisoner was then sentenced to undergo an imprisonment of six months, to date from January 23, the day on which the sentence was imposed.

Women Hurt in a Runaway.

CHICAGO, April 17.—Dr. Julia Holmes Smith, president of the women's department of the late world's exposition at New Orleans and an active member of numerous societies throughout the United States, and Mrs. Alonzo C. Mather, were riding on Dearborn avenue in a coupe last evening, when the horse became frightened and ran away. In front of Washington park the coupe came into collision with a truck. The ladies were thrown to the ground. Mrs. Smith was cut in the face, her shoulder was sprained, and she was badly injured about the back. Mrs. Mather escaped with slight injuries. The ladies were taken to their residences.

Investigating the Oregon Disaster.

LIVERPOOL, April 17.—The board of trade investigation of the loss of the steamer Oregon was continued to-day before Wreck Commissioner Rothery. Chief Officer Matthews, who was in charge of the steamer at the time of the disaster, testified that her lights were burning clearly. In answer to a question by Solicitor Tyndal, he said it was impossible for the Oregon to have overtaken the schooner.

A Disastrous Storm.

BISMARCK, D. T., April 17.—Reports of a disastrous storm come from the upper country. No particulars have been received, but it is understood that large numbers of houses were demolished. The storm is not classed as a cyclone, but the wind was so terrific as to cut down massive trees and for over five miles, the timber along the river bank has has been levelled to the ground. The centre of the storm is located at about 150 miles northwest of Bismarck.

An Indian Vendetta.

DENVER, Col., April 17.—Intelligence has been received of the killing, at the White River reservation, of Shavano, sub-chief of the Uncompahagre Utes, by Chief Arowitz, and the subsequent slaying of Arowitz by friends of Shavano. The tragedy occurred last Sunday at the agency. Shavano was next in authority to Sapinero, who succeeded Ouray. He was not popular and a feud had existed for years between him and Arowitz.

Two Women Killed by Lightning.

NEW CASTLE, Pa., April 17.—Mrs. Maria Hogue and a lady friend were standing in the door at Mrs. Hogue's residence, yesterday, watching a passing electric storm. A flash of lightning struck both ladies, killing Mrs. Hogue instantly, injuring the other lady so seriously that she died a few hours later. The house was considerably damaged.

Barnum's New Elephant Arrives.

NEW YORK, April 17.—P. T. Barnum's elephant "Alice," lately acquired from the London Zoological Society, arrived this morning on the steamship Egyptian Monarch, from London. Notwithstanding the protracted voyage the huge animal is apparently in good condition.

Manning Still Moving Along.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—10 a. m.—Having passed a very comfortable night, Secretary Manning is reported to be much better this morning.

THOUSAND FOR LABOR.

What It Is Costing to Keep Up the Great Strike of Labors.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 17.—"Ten thousand dollars was sent from Chicago to the Knights of Labor at St. Louis and in the Southwest this week," said George D. Hunter to a reporter last night.

Mr. Hunter is the foreman in the shops of the Chicago & Western Indiana and the Belt railroad at Auburn Junction, and is a Knight of Labor well informed on labor questions. Continuing, Mr. Hunter said that $2,000 per day was being sent to the strikers and that $10,000 more would soon be sent from Chicago. There are 60,000 knights in Chicago and vicinity, he said; and they sympathize deeply with the strikers. "We can easily raise $500,000 per month among the 500,000 Knights in the country if we choose, and it will be done from now until eternity unless Gould comes to terms sooner. The organization is spreading wonderfully in Chicago. Our lodge has been holding special meetings to take in new members, twenty-five at a time, and many of the city lodges are so crowded that they are sending new names to ours and other suburban lodges. The membership is more diversified among different vocations than the general public has any idea of. Of the 200 special police sworn in after the massacre at East St. Louis, 155 were Knights of Labor."

Declined to Issue the Requisition.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 17.—Governor Oglesby yesterday formally declined to issue requisition on the governor of Missouri for the return of the deputy sheriffs who did the shooting in East St. Louis last week to Illinois. He bases his declination on technical and legal grounds.

Roads in Good Running Order.

ST. LOUIS, April 17.—In East St. Louis all is quiet. The roads north of the bridge were receiving a good deal of freight this morning, the Ohio & Mississippi especially whose platform was covered with bales of cotton. The roads south of the bridge were also quite busy, while the Louisville & Nashville is picking up rapidly. The day has been bare of exciting or interesting events, everything having settled down to routine business.

A War to the Bitter End.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 17.—T. B. Barry, of the general executive committee of the Knights of Labor, addressed a citizen's meeting last night at the Board of Trade hall, on the present strike, its causes, &c. He said the strike was a contest between the Knights and Jay Gould, and would be carred on until the latter was "downed." He said that if the Southwestern system did not prove sufficient to bring the magnate to terms, strikes would be ordered at central points in the East, and the war kept up until the Knights won the day.

All Quiet in New York.

NEW YORK, April 17.—The strike on the Third avenue surface railway is practically unchanged this morning. None of the cars were run during the night or after 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

In answer to the company's advertisement hundreds of men applied for work all day yesterday and the officials expect to be able to have a number of cars running in charge of green hands. The police precautions have in no wise been allowed to relax. A strong force has been placed at various points along the route and at the stables and depots of the company. Up to nine o'clock this morning no cars had started and at that hour everything was quiet.

A DISASTROUS EXPLOSION.

Molten Metal Thrown Over the Employes of a Pittsburg Mill.

PITTSBURG, April 17.—Shortly after 12 o'clock this afternoon a disastrous explosion occurred in Singer, Nimick & Co.'s Iron works, by which a number of employes were very seriously burned. Messrs. Frank and William Singer, of the firm; Alexander Foster, foreman; Henry Barker, master mechanic, and Engineer Baker were testing a run of steel by a new process when the large mould into which the molten metal was being poured burst with terrific force, sending the hot mixture all over the spectators and men engaged at the test in a shower. Alex Foster was badly burned about head and face. Timothy Mackey had head and breast burned; Charles Henderson neck, arms and breast burned; Peter Hess right side burned; John Coyle, breast burned. The injuries to the Messrs. Singer and Master Mechanic Barker are not of a serious character. None of the injuries are thought to be necessarily fatal. There has been no cause for the explosion made known as yet.

Why 1,000 Hands are Out of Work.

CLINTON, Mass., April 17.—Agent Bigelow, of the Bigelow carpet company, sent out the following notice yesterday:

"*To the Selectmen of the town of Clinton*—In view of the actual personal violence to persons in the employ of the Bigelow Carpet company, already actually committed, and the threats so freely expressed of future violence, I deem it my duty in the interest of peace and order, to cease work in the mills of the company. I further call upon you to take such measures as may be required to preserve peace and order and protect property. I need not say that it will be for the interest of the company as well as for the town of Clinton, to resume work as soon as it can consistently be done. Such is the desire of myself and those whose interests are committed to my charge. (Signed,)

C. B. BIGELOW, Agent."

The pay roll of the company amounts to about $40,000 per month. Of the 1,000 hands thrown out of employment, 80 are striking dyers.

George L. Lorillard's Funeral.

NEW YORK, April 17.—The funeral services were read this morning in Grace church over the remains of George L. Lorillard who died in Nice over a month ago. The Rev. Mr. Huntington assisted by Rev. Mr. Nelson conducted the services. The church was crowded with the relatives and prominent New York acquaintances and friends of the deceased. The body was interred in Greenwood.

War on the Chinese.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 17.—Private advices from Honolulu state that the king has issued an order that no Chinese shall be permitted to re-enter Hawaii without having secured a return certificate similar to that exacted by the United States government. The report has not been confirmed.

A Bridge to Cost $3,000,000.

CINCINNATI, April 17.—It has been definitely settled that Mr. C. P. Huntington will build the much talked of bridge across the Ohio at Cincinnati, connecting the latter with Covington. It will cost $3,000,000.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

★ WASHINGTON, D. C., April 17.—For the Middle Atlantic states, slightly warmer weather with showers, easterly winds.

FOR SUNDAY—Local rains, followed by fair weather are indicated for the districts bordering on the Atlantic.

Dr. Higbee Will Not be Interviewed.

Rev. Dr. E. E. Higbee, state superintendent of the public instruction, was seen by an INTELLIGENCER reporter at his home today, where he had arrived from Harrisburg at 12:58 p. m. He declined to be interviewed on his action with relation to the governor's request for his resignation as the official head of the orphans' schools department, and said his reply had not been prepared as yet.

400 INSURGENT